THE FEVER SHIP.

Resignation Before the Commissioners of Resignation—Two of the Passengers Ex-amined—Their Statement of the lil-Treat-nient and Starvation of the Passengers. At twelve o'clock yesterday Commissioners of migration O'Gorman, McEiroy and Kapp assent

migration o'Gorman, McElroy and Kapp assem-ied in their room at Castle Garden and proceeded by take test mony in the case of John Carey #jainst the James Poster, Jr. Mr. Charles H. Marsball, with r. Thomas H. Hubbard as counsel, appeared to present the owners and agents of the vessel, casers. Marshall & Company. Officer Samuel Wil-on Daniels, of the Twenty-third precinct, who took large or the James Foster, Jr., when she arrived this port, was also present during the proceed-ters.

was ready to proceed with the investigation.

Mr. Hubbard—All the onicers of the vessel are now
any sick abed, but I suppose that need not prevent

from going on to-day.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT BLACKMORE.

Robert Blackmore, one of the passengers, was the set witness sworn and examined by Commissioner app. He testified as follows:—

Q. Where are you from? A. London, siz.

Q. Were you a passenger on board the ship James oster, Jr. † A. Yes, sir.

my contract now produced.
Q. When did you leave Liverpool? A. I left to go no the Mersey the 12th of December; I went on pard the 12th or 13th, I am not sure which; left Liv-

When did you arrive here? A. I am not quite are of the day of the month when we arrived; it as last Monday evening, I believe.

Q. How many were you on board? A. I can't say; we calculated 150 passengers in the steerage depart-

de When were the first provisions served out? A.
ie day after I went on board they served a small
rition of provisions to last until Saturday.
Q. Have you any complaint to make as to the
eatment you received on board ship? Just tell
ur whole story. A. I have; I do not think the
ovisions were near the quantity the contract ticket
ceified, and that some of them were not good; the

Q. How about the pork? A. I have no complaint against the pork or beef; some was not good; there was a very small allowance of provisions all the time; it grew less every week; if we made any complaint the carpenter would take away what we had and would not give us any very likely, which he did on several occasions, but not all the time; we had sugar enough; then he took away what we had and put it back; we went to the captain about it, and he said we must go to the carpenter.

Q. How often did this happen? A. Two or three times.

Q. What did he take away from you? A. Sugar.
Q. Have you any other complaint to make? A.
No, I think not, sir.
Q. Have you any other complaint to make? A.
No, I think not, sir.
Q. How about the water? A. Well, the water was given out three times a day, and sometimes rather more; the quality of the water was very good up till within the last fortnight; then they served us with salt water in the salt water in it.
Q. How were you treated by the crew of the ship?
A. They never inflicted any punishment on me at any time; I was never struck by any means; I have een plenty of others struck.
Q. What for? A. Oh, for nothing particular; only tille petty annoyances: the carpenter was of so real a disposition that if you answered him or asked him a question he would just as soon turn round and give you a blow as not; he never did it to me, at he has threatened several times.
Q. How did the captain treat you? A. I did some work at pinmbing for the captain and mended a reat many things for him and I went to him when was very short of provisions, and had nothing at I), and asked him to give me a little provisions for that I had done and he said, "Not a God damn bit o save your life."

By Commissioner O'Gorman:—Were you alone, or ad you any family with you? A. I was alone, str.
Q. Were the free all the time sufficient for cooking? A. Sometimes the carpenter would not serve ut the coals, and then we had no fire; I should link that happened seven or eight times during the assage; he served it late in the day, but not in the torning; he would keep us perhaps till eleven or velve or two o'clock without any coal, so that by the time the passengers were all cooked for it was me to go to bed; very well; we had to do with one as the term is a supplement of the conting; he would keep us perhaps till eleven or welve or two o'clock without any coal, so that by the time the passengers were all cooked for it was me to go to bed; very well; we had to do with one as the transfer or cooking places had you at there? A. Only one.

time to go to bed; very well; we had to do with one meal during that time.

Q. How many ranges or cooking places had you got there? A. Only one.

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Q. How many ranges or cooking places had you got there? A. Only one.

Q. Was he generally alone when he served the vater on deck.

Q. Was he alone when he served the rations? A. No.

Q. Was he alone when he served the rations? A. No.

Q. Who was with him? A. The first mate was generally close at hand.

Q. Mr. Armstrong? A. Ver.

Q. What is the carpenter's name? A. I don't know.

Q. Did you ever see any of the men strike the carpenter? A. No.

Q. Did you ever see them give him any provocation?

Q. How much was it short? A. I could not say; we had no means of testing on board; we calculated we had about half during the first month, and it shortened after that; we had only about three biscuits the first week and two and a half the last; we drew up a petition to the captain when we were about half way, stating our grievances and requestion him to see that they

were about half way, stating our grievances and requesting him to see that they were remedied; he never replied to it in any possible way; we presented it, and all the steerage passengers signed it; I did not take it to the captain myself, but I read the contents of it; the captain never answered it; a steerage passenger here in the hos-

were remedied; he never replied to it in any possible way; we presented it, and all the steerage passengers signed it; I did not take it to the captain myself, but I read the contents of it; the captain myself, but I read the contents of it; the captain myself, but I read the contents of it; the captain myself, but I read the contents of it; the captain myself, but I read the contents of it; the captain myself, but I have you anything else to say? A. No; but with regard to the passengers, sir; I went in the hospital to see a sick passenger a few days before the pilot came on board and thore were nve, I think, lying in the hospital, and the first thing they asked me was to entreat me to bring them somehing to eat—to fetch them some raw peas or a bit of rice, or a glass of water, or anything I could get, as they were starving; we had not a thing to give them; I think the next morning three were brought out of the hospital and buried; I believe it was the next morning; this was three or four days before the pilot came on board.

By Commissioner O'Gorman—What part of the ship was the hospital in? A. On the upper deck.

Q. About beating the passengers; describe something you saw about beating them; mention one instance? A. I never saw a great deal of beating of the passengers only by the cappeter; we were almost entirely in his hands, and when we were fetching water, for instance, if we brushed our clothes against him he would not ask us to move back, but the first one that was near him he would strike with his fist or anything he had in his hand to make us move back; I saw him strike one man live times.

Q. What man was that? A. He has given his evi-

Umes.

Q. What man was that? A. He has given his evidence; I do not know his name; he is here.

Q. Describe what you saw done to that man? A. He struck him with his fist five times; he gave him one or two blows in the face; the man did not show any marks of being hurt after.

Q. Was any provocation given to the carpenter for this? A. Not at all on that occasion; not the slightest, because he could not avoid it.

Q. Avoid what? A. Avoid pressing against the carpenter.

Carpenter.

Q. What was the carpenter doing at this time?

A. Drawing water—measuring water.

Q. Did you see any man struck by the carpenter with any belaying-pin? A. Not a passenger, sir.

Q. How many passengers oied on the voyage that you knew? A. Four, sir, I believe.

Q. Were you sick yourself during the voyage? A. Yes.

Q. Were you sick yourself during the voyage? A. Yes.
Q. With anything more than sea sickness?. A. Oh, yes, worse than that.
Q. Were you in the hospital? A. No, sir.
Q. Have you read over the statement in this contract of the quantity of water and provisions to be served out? A. Yes, sir—that should have been served out? A. Oh at more than one-half of what is therein we had no means of measuring the water.
Q. In what vessel was the water served out? A. In a tin measure.
Q. I heard somebody say something about tarbeing in it? A. Pitch; when we got about half way it appears there were two or three inches of pitch ying at the bottom of the vessel that he served the water out of.
Q. Did that affect the taste of the water? A. Oh.

If appears there were two or the vessel that he served the vater out of.

Q. Did that affect the taste of the water? A. Oh, not the passengers thought he wanted to make us believe there was more water served out than there was good, was it? A. Oh, yes, air.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hubbard—Q. What time do you say you sailed? A. The 19th, and got here last Monday; for one month I had to steep on deck because there was no birth to steep in; the birth fell atown through the rolling of the vessel, and I was thrown out; the carpenter pretended to mend it, but it did not last only two nights.

By Commissioner O'Gorman—Q. On what decks were the passengers? A. On the lower deck—the steerage deck—under the cabin.

Q. Were there any berths in the hold? A. No, there were no berths, and they would not put me up the.

Plumber.
Q. You had a pretty rough passage? A. Yes; the had weather commenced almost directly we left the hydre; we had bad weather nearly all the way—

Q. Was it ever so rough that you had to have the hatenee down? A. Yes, on three or four occasions. That is all.

Q. Did you take any provisions on board when you started from Liverpool? A. Yes.

Q. What? A. Fourteen pounds of bread and encese, and some bacon and coffee and a few things.

Q. You knew that a ship on her passage from Eagland here is not required to furnish full rations? A. Oh, yes, I knew that.

Q. What did you take? A. I took a stone of bread—fourteen pounds—and some cheese, bacon, tes, coffee and sugar, and other little things.

Q. You say you read this contract? What is the weakly allowance of bread you say you are entitled to from the ship? A. I have read it, but I do not exactly remeraber now.

Q. Do you remember the allowance of flour you were entitled to from the ship each week? A. No.

Q. Or oarmeal? A. One quart, sir.

Q. Do you remember the allowance of rice? A. The same quantity.

Q. Of potatoes? A. Two pounds of potatoes.

Q. Of beef? A. I do not remember.

Q. How much to you think you are entitled to a week to eat? A. Two pounds of meet a week.

Q. How much to you think you are entitled to? A. Two ounces, I tunk.

Q. How much sugar a week? A. One pound, I think.

Q. You said you got about half your allowance.

Do you mean to say you got but half of what you

think.

Q. You said you got about half your allowance.
Do you mean to say you got but half of what you
have stated now? A. I don't know; we all considered together we had about half; we read it out frequently there.

Q. Wast made you think you had but half? Every
time the rations were served out to you did you look
at this list? A. I did not; I read it three times.

Q. Do you think your memory is as good now as it
was at the time the rations were served out? A. I
think I have about the same impression now as I
had then.

had then.
Counsel here read over the list to the witness.
Q. You say you did not measure the rations as they were served out to you?
A. I had no means of do-

ten and other articles—served in? A. Served in little tims.

Q. Dipped out to you? A. Yes.
Q. Was there any difference in the amount of provisions served out between the first week and the last? A. Yes; I think we had more the first two or three weeks.
Q. Did you get out of water during the last part of the vovage? A. No.
Q. Why did they serve you rain water? A. I don't know; I do not know whether they had any other. they said they had not; they collected the rain water in buckets and poured it in the tanks on deck, and pumped it out of the tanks to supply us.
Q. Before they commenced to collect rain water did you get out of water? A. Yes; the carpenter told us so.
Q. Did you know that some of the Crew bored.
Q. Did you know that some of the Crew bored.

Q. Did you know that some of the crew bored the water tanks to steal water? A. Yes, I have heard of it, but did not see it done; I could not say whether it was done or not.

Q. When did the iii treatment of the carpenter begin? Did you notice anything out of the way when you first started? A. Yes, it commenced when

when you first started? A. Yes, it commenced when we first started.
Q. Do you not recollect a quarrel between the carpenter and the boatswain and a man named Murphy after you had been out about a week? A. No. Q. Do you know how many constituted the crew? A. I heard forty, passengers cooks and all.
Q. Do you know how many of the crew were competent seamen? A. I don't know; I think there were a few not competent seamen, and it is evident the passenger cooks were not.
Q. Were the cooks passengers? A. Yes.
Q. Who selected them as cooks? A. I can't say; they paid part of their passage and worked the other part.

they paid part of their passage and worked successive part.
Q. Did the passengers select them? A. Oh, no; they were put in the galley to cook by the officers; they had to do on deck whatever the officers re-

Q. Well, you guess at it. I suppose; you say you did not measure it? A. No; it was a very small quantity.

Q. Was not the water in the tanks affected or made bruckish by the ship taking in seas or by seas coming over? A. No: the salt that got into it was the sea that came over the time it was running when they

over? A. No; the sait that got into the was that came over the time it was running when they caught it.

Q. Did you not ship seas heavy enough to get into the tinks? A. That could not have been done.

Q. Were the tanks open in any place? A. Oh, no; bunged up close.

To Commissioner O'Gorman—They put buckets on the deck to catch the rain water, and the ship was rolling when it was running and sometimes the sait water got in.

Cross-examination resumed—Q. Was the water served out sait or stale? A. Sait.

Q. You are sure of that? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know certainly haw much water was served out to you during the voyage? A. No, but we could measure it near enough to know it was only about three pinks; the carpenter always served the provisions to us; the mate assisted in serving the tea and sugar sometimes.

Q. Was he glone when he served the water on deck.

Q. Was he glone when he served the rations? A. No.

Q. When did you ask the captain to give you the provisions for it? A. About a week before we got here.

Q. What time of the day was it? About midday on a Thursday.

Q. What was the captain doing then. A. Walking upon the poop deck.

Q. Did he know you were the man that had done the work? A. Oh, yes.

Q. Did he state he was short of provisions? A. He said he did not have it.

Q. Did you ask him for anything particularly? A. I asked him if he would give me a little flour, rice or oatmeal, or anything, because it was then Thursday, and I would have to wait until Saturday; the rations were served out on Saturday.

Q. You had on that Thursday eaten up your week's rations? A. Yes.

Q. Had you at that time caten up all the rayons you brought on board for yourself?. A. Or, yes; long before that.

Q. When did you finish them? A. About (month before.

Q. Were you present when the petition was pre-

Q. When did you finish them? A. About (month before.
Q. Were you present when the petition was presented to the captain? A. I was present when it was drawn up and signed; I did not take it to the steward; the steward handed it to the captain.
Q. Were you present and did you hear the captain say anything when he received it? A. No, I was not; but we knew he received it.
Q. This man in the nospital that asked you for something to eat, was he delirious at that time? A. No; there were three of them that asked.
Q. Did they have any hospital steward? A. No; the passengers' cook that recovered was selected hospital nurse.
Q. Wilere was the surgeon or physician at this time? A. I don't know where he was just then.
Q. Was he sick during the passage? A. I believe he was; I heard he was, but did not see him ill my-self.
Q. How long was this before you got in? A. This

Q. Where was the surgeon or paysitian at this time? A. I don't know where he was; I believe he was; I heard he was, but did not see him ill myself.

Q. How long was this before you got in? A. This was about nine days.

Q. Was the surgeon sick so as to be off duty at that time? A. No.

Q. Did you see him about after that? A. T. that same day.

Q. What was the matter with these passengers that died on the voyage—what was their disease? A. I can't say.

Q. Do you know whether they were sick when they came on board? A. Oh, no; they were well; one or two of them were the strongest kind of men-apparently strong; there was one who was very delicate, I believe, when he came on board.

Q. Were the passengers sea sick much on the passage? A. most of them a little; I don't think a great dad; they were well for nearly a month; the sea sickness was all gone before this other liliness came on.

By Commissioner O'Gorman—Let me ask you as to the manner of serving food. Have you anything to say in the way of complaint about that? It has been stated in the newspapers that food was served in some offensive manner. A. Well, the greatest annoyance in that way was in serving the water; the carpenter would call us up of a cold morning at half-past five o'clock to supply us with water, and then keep us until half-past seven; he would constantly do that, and then the next morning he would serve out the water at nalf-past five, and abuse us because we were not up to get it.

Q. I have seen it stated in the same paper that the food was thrown upon the deck. Have you anything to complain of that, because we had to wash it before we could cook it.

Q. Is there any other complaint you think proper to make before these gentlemen as to the treatment of passengers on that voyage? A. Not as to the passengers on that voyage? A. Not as to the passengers on that voyage? A. Not as to the passengers on the hospital on this occasion when the sick people spoke to you? A. Ob, no; that is the only time I went in the hospital; then I went to see a passen

Q. Did you ever see any one but the carpen rike the passengers? A. No; Isaw the boatswi toe give a person a black eye; I never saw plain or mate strike the passengers; I never saw e captain looking on while the passengers we lng struck; I have seen the crew frequently beats the presence of the captain, but not the passengers.

Commissioner McElroy—Were the passenger compelled to do work by the officers? A. The not compelled; we were called out and the id tell us to come, and if we were not willing is they would come down and drive us out; if were disabled and we were willing to ot think five of the crew were able to do it, or think five of the crew were able to do it, or think five of the crew were able to do it, or think five of the crew were able to do it, or think five of the crew were able to do it.

-cross—d. What part of the deck did you slee uring the month? A. The centre; I slept be in decks; I slept on the floor of the deck where passengers were.

Q. Were you a passenger on board the ship James Foster, Jr., during her last trip? A. I was; we left Liverpool on the 12th; I am from Yorkshire. Q. What is your business? A. A cloth dresser. Q. Did you come in the steerage? A. Yes, sir. Q. Have you any complaint to make? A. I have a complaint to make against the carpenter and the cabin boy.

a complaint to make against the carpenter and the cabin boy.

Q. Were provisions regularly served to you? A. Oh, no: I was almost dead when I landed.

Q. Why? A. From starvation.

Q. Specify? A. When I have gone for my provisions, when I would hand my bags into the carpenter to fill them, he generally had a man to hold the bags open for him, and when he had filled them he would throw them in the dirt or wet if we were not very sharp to pick them up.

Q. How about the quantity of provisions? A. The first two times they were served out about right; after that we got less and less every week.

Q. Have you any complaint to make of the quality?

A. Oh, it was very bad; the flour and meal were bad; the pork was right enough, but the beef was

A. Oh, it was very bad; the flour and meal were bad; the pork was right enough, but the beef was very saity and there was very little of it; the pork was very fair, but the beef was very bad; I have not got above three ounces of beef and pork in the week altogether; I went to make compisitute to Armstrong, the first mate, and he would tell me "to go to blazes;" the bread was good for two or three weeks; for about three rations it was middling bread.

Q. How was the water? A. The water in the beginning was very good, but afterwards it became saity.

salty.

Q. When did it get salty? A. On being out a week or two, when it got mixed with rain water.

Some Saturdays we would not get our meat until Monday.

—Q. How were the provisions cooked? A. Well, if you could thrust in you could get your provisions cooked, but if the men raised a great deal of bother and fought with the passengers you could not get them cooked at all; there was only one stove; if the cook asked any coal for the galley from the carpenter he used to get hit very often for it; I went for my water one morning; there was a little Lancashire lad on board, who is now in the hospital very bad, and I just went down to get my can filled, and they shouted out that they were going to "bout ship;" as they were all coming up, and because this man was not up in a moment, the carpenter said, "Come out of the way," cursing some kind of an oath; I did not see him hit him, but pull him of the ladder, and when he came up he showed me where the carpenter knocked one of his up, and because this man was not up in a moment, the carpenter said, "Come out of the way," curst, and the carpenter said of an oath; I did not see him hit him, but pall him of the ladder, and when he came up the showed me where the first, name; we called him side of the carpenter has been some of the carpenter pail him of the ladder, and there was another morning, and there was another Lancashine lad, a passenger cook, and it was very rough, and he field and came on his nose and forchead on the top of a saylight, and he had a large lump on the top of a saylight, and he had a large lump on the top of a saylight, and he had a large lump on the top of a saylight, and he had a large lump on the top of a saylight, and he had a large lump on the top of a saylight, and he had a large lump on the force of the content of the sayling the said of the carpenter his man slept, and the man ran out of his place to where this man slept, and the man ran out of his place to where this man slept, and the man ran out of his place to where this man slept, and the man ran out of his place to where this man slept, and the carpenter kentle him before him and making him come only to the condent of the sayling down, and he was latthering him with a stick; another young fellow gave this man some money to take his place; when he got up he, tried to pick a brush up, but he could not, the way he hit him in the hand; I complained to the first mate about the provisions several times, but I never got any more; I went for my provisions one Saiurday, and as he was handing, and large the provisions when he got up he, tried to pick a brush up, but he could not, the way he hit him in the hand; I complained to the first mate about the provisions where the said where the ast and the was lattering but flour and bread to live on, and the was all spilled but shout two spoonsful; I told the mate the carpenter spiled my men, and he was desired to be a ground the provisions and the said was point to him the hand; I do not have provisions to the captain; I

work; they used to make us work, but gave us no more eating stuff.

Q. Were the crew not able to work? A. No; they were all leathered and drowned and what not; there were only two men fit to work at one time.

Q. Was all the work done by the passengers? A. Yes; it had to be mostly done by the passengers? I got more to eat for the last three days that I was quarter of an hour, and that he was very sorry.

Q. Was all the work done by the passengers? A. Yes; it had to be mostly done by the passengers? A. Yes; it had to be mostly done by the passengers? A. Yes; it had to be mostly done by the passengers? I got more to eat for the last three days that I was on board than I got for the previous three weeks; besides what I ate! think I have some left now.

Q. How much water was served out during the whole voyage? A. Well, more or less; you never got the one quanty.

Q. What was he bigyest? A. I should think a quart; sometines it would come up with but a pint in it, and if sent it back to get more he would throw my attle one side; the passenger cook sometimes would give the water out, but he would say to me, "I can't give you any more."

Q. Have you any other complaint to make? A. No, I have no other complaint, but I worked very hard and am very weak, and what bit of mone? I had to take me away is gone; my legs are very sore.

Q. How did that happen? A. Getting up in the night to work. I think; I was in good health when I came on board.

Q. How often did you go up at night? A. Sometimes I did not go up at all: we would do it in the daytime: I worked very hard all the voyage.

By Commissioner McElroy—You would not get any provisions mless you worked? A. No; they used to say so to play us; but a lot of us who were strong and in good health would tell them we would work if they would give us more to eat; we would get exhausted working; they would give us nothing more to eat; we were afraid if we did not work we would get no water.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hubbard—Q. Have you ever been to sea before this voyage? A. No.

Q. You never were a sailor? A. No.

Q. What provisions did you take on board the ship of your own when you started? A. None: I "wore?" about five and twenty shillings with these Germans; for about a pannikan of water they would sometimes ask sixpence and a shilling for a biscall; I would be nearly choked before might If I did not buy water from the Germans.

Q. Do you think he gave them more than you? A. Yes;

man."

Q. How many Germans were there? A. Porty, at least.

Q. Where did they get the provisions they had to sell? A. They saved a deal of peas; we had nothing to cook with peas; they would boil peas and cat them.

sell? A. They saved a deal of peas; we had nothing to dook with peas; they would boil peas and eat them.

Q. Where did they get the provisions you bought from them. A. They saved them; they used to trade their meat away for something else.

Q. When you went on board did you know the stilp was not obliged to furnish you fail provisions?

A. I thought i would get plenty to cat until I landed.
Q. So you did not carry anything? A. I did not.
Q. How much did you weigh when you came on board? A. I did not weigh myself,
Q. Were you more fieshy then than when you came or board? A. I think my legs are swelled now; my face is swelled now;
Q. How many different nights did you go out to work the ship? A. Two or three nights; I went out twice one night; I went out once about three nights; went out one night.
Q. When was that? A. Well, coming in to the latter end of the voyage; the crew were disabled for a long while.
Q. Were the crew competent seamen when they first came on board? A. Well, they were a lot of fine, strong young men; I do not know; they were all dressed like seames; they could run up the ropes very clevely; that is all I know about seamen; the mate used to call me up at night to work.
Q. Did not all of them.
Q. Did not ever make the whole 150 of them turn out? A. No, not all of them.
Q. Did not have rough might, and they were running into land somewhere, and they all came out but the Germans.
Q. Did you have rough weather during the names of a list was not over rough; it was rough somewhere, and they all came out but the Germans.

there was a bit of bad management.

Q. In sailing the ship? A. Yes.
Q. What was the matter with the beef? A. It was full of wood and sail: you could never get it clean, nb matter how long you washed it.
Q. How much beef did you get at a time? A. Oh, only very little.
Q. Could you scrape handsful of dirt out of a piece of meat of so small a size? A. Yes, and when it was boiled down to nothing—to about the size of a nut; I used to acrape the dirt with my nails out of it and try to wash it.
Q. How much meat were you entitled to a week?
A. I don't know; some said one and a half and some two pounds.

Q. How much flour were you entitled to? A. I don't know but I know how much I got; I don't know how much I got; I don't know how much I got; I don't know how much I got; I dan't say that I know how much of any of these rations I was entitled to.

Q. Did you ever see the captain strike any of the passengers? A. No.

Q. Did you ever see the mate strike any of the passengers? A. No; I have seen the carpenter and the boatswain.

deck.

Q. Did not the passengers resent it? A. No.
Q. Did they never strike back? A. No; we had not strength to do anything; we were very weak, and there were a good many Germans among us, and whatever the carpenter wanted them to do they were always with him.
Q. Did you ever see anybody strike the carpenter? A. No; he would always have either a hammer in his hand or a piece of timber; nobody dare to strike him.

Yes; there was some on deck; we got very little of it; it was only served out about three or four times. Q. Did you go for your water yourself? A. I let my bottle down; I would send it down by a line of passengers and they would hand it back to me; that my bottle down; I would send it down by a line of passengers and they would hand it back to me; that is the way the passenger got his tooth knocked out the carpener had the passenger cook to measure; it and he used to take the number off the board; he measured it with a tin measure; I never measured the water I' got; sometimes I would not have enough for my dinner; the last three days, when we lay in the river here, I got more than I ever got.

Q. Do you know where it came from? A. From New York, I think.

enough for my change.

In yin the river here, I got more than:
Q. Do you know where it came from? A. From
New York, I think.
Q. You said, by crowding in with the passengers,
you could get your food cooked; did the passengers
cook their own food? A. No: sometimes I cooked a
bit when the passenger cooks were all "done up?" I
used to go in the galley sometimes to oblige them;
there was one week when I did not get any meat at
there was one week when I did not get any meat at

used to go in the galley sometimes to oblige them; there was one week when I did not get any meat at all, or any bread; I got oatmeal.

Q. How much did you get that week? A. I got like a double allowance that week, two tinfuls; I got no flour or biscuit, or potatoes or peas; I got a spoonful of sugar; I got my sugar in a bag; I bought three bags in Liverpool; each bag would hold almost three pints; they were all the same size; I got them all made, the same size; if I got my tea in a bag one week and I said, "That is my tea bag, put the tea in it," he would chuck the flour in it.

Q. Which week was it that you only got meal? A. Well, it was in the latter end of the voyage.

Q. Do you know what the reason of that was? A. No.

A. All along.
Q. What was the cause of it? A. He was a bad man, and he was backed up in it.
Q. Who backed him in it? A. Both the baptain and

Q. Who backed him in it? A. Both the captain and mate.

Q. How do you know? A. Because we used to go and complain and got no satisfaction.

Q. Did you ever complain? A. No, because. I was never beaten: I have seen the men complain; when they would come down I would ask them what they said, and they would haloo out and tell me to go away; I saw one man get beat and complain, and he got no satisfaction; I saw him come up the laider and his mouth was bleeding and he said. "He knocked one of my teeth out?" I did not see it done, but I saw the carpenter pull him off the laider back; I saw him go to the captain to complain; he said when he came back he got no satisfaction; I never went to the captain only about the sugar once; I was never struck by anybody; there were bigger and better men than me struck and they dare not strike him back? A. I never saw or heard of any.

By Commissioner Kapp—How many nights altogether were you compelled to leave you serth and go on deck and help? Well, about four nights, I think. I did not take particular notice.

Q. Had the Germans some extra provisions of their own, which they brought on board? A. I don't know where they got their provisions; they used not to sell much, for we had to give them a shilling for one biscuit.

By Commissioner McElroy—And you say the Ger-

and he said he did not kick the young man for a quarter of an hour, and that he was very sorry: I told him he was a nar; he canght hold of my hand and thought to shake hands with me.

Re-cross—Q. How long did your money last? A. It did not last long; my money gave out about the middle of the voyage, and it was after that they served me only with meal for one week.

Q. During that week did you live on two tin dishes full of oat meal? A. They delivered some more rations out, but very little, for two or three days, I think.

Q. What else did you have? A. He gave us some more meal.

days, I think.

Q. What eise did you have? A. He gave us some more meal.

Q. How much? A. Not much; very little.

Q. A dish full? A. Oh. no; he did not give us a dish full at alf.

Q. How much? A. Not much; very little.

Q. A dish full? A. Oh. no; he did not give us a dish full at alf.

Q. How much meal? A. All the meal put together would not measure two quarta.

Q. How many days did you work all day as a sailor; I never would not measure two quarta.

Q. How many days did you work all day as a sailor? A. I never worked any day as a sailor; I never went on in the morning and worked until night; I would work when it was required; I always did something almost every day; worked sometimes two or three hours, sometimes an hour, sometimes half an hour.

Q. What were you doing? A. Hanling ropes; that was ali; I never went aloft; there was rough and amooth weather both.

Q. Did they ever refuse to give you rations because you did not work? A. Well, I always worked when they needed it. They did not have the chance, because i worked.

Officer Daniels here stated that the boatswain and carpenter were in Richmond county jail, and that the cabin boy was taken off the ship on Friday and he did not know where he was gone.

Mr. Charles H. Marshall said that there had been a great many reports in the newspapers that the owners of the vessel had counived at the secreting of the officers of the ship, which was untrue. The captain and maste were lying sick sived their arrival, and he would be happy to give their address to any one that called for it.

Commissioner McElroy—I have denied all that. It is contradicted in inst evening's newspapers.

The inquiry was here adjourned until to-morrow morning.

MESSES. C. H. MARSHALL & CO.'S STATEMENT.

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MESERS. C. H. MARSHALL & CO.'S STATEMENT.

A reporter of the HEMALD called at the office of the consignees of the vessel yesterdsy, when they made the following statement:—

The ship James Foster, Jr., is rated Al, is of 1.427 tons and has three decks. She was built in 1854, at this port, by W. H. Webb. She belongs to the Black Ball line of Liverpool packets, and was on her last voyage consigned to C. H. Marshall & Co., her owners. This firm state that Andrew Armstrong, the captain of the vessel, has been in their employ somewhat over two years, all the time in the capacity of captain, and that they had always found him a mild tempered man, faithful in his duties, and a good seaman in every respect. They say that he has been "following the sea" from buybood, and was six years in the employ of the Zeraga Liverpool Packet Line as captain of a vessel. He was formerly a mate to Captain Stafer, of the Zeraga Liverpool Packet Line as captain of a vessel. He was formerly a mate to Captain Stafer, of the Zeraga Liverpool Packet Line as captain of a vessel. He was formerly a mate to Captain Stafer, of the Zeraga Liver, and the is aged between thirty-five and forty years, solidly built, of medium height, and is altogether a very pleasant, good natured looking man. Mesers. C. H. Marshall & Co., in addition, state that when the ship arrived at quarantine, the captain and the mate were so ill of the fever that they had to be conveyed in litters to their residences in Brooklyn. The captain and mate, they say, deny that they practiced any cruelly tewards the passengers or crew, and contend that the reason why they shut the passengers down in the hold was that the sea was so high during the voyage with the passenger of the passengers of the passenger of the passengers of the passenger of the passenger of the passengers of the passenger of the passenger of the passenger of the p

was at Quarantine and that the bassengers and crew were in a surfering condition. Measure, C. B. Maruhall & Co. say that they sent down to her fresh beef, bread and water, but that it was found on boarding the ship that there wree not well men enough on board to hauf the cask of water on deck. The captain contends, in relation to the charges made against him of crusity to the passengers, that he himself distributed brandy and wine out of his own those some them it norder to encourage them. ong them in order to ainst the sufferings by ad the stormy passag

Continuation of the Trial of "Dan" Noble

robbed the Royal Insurance Company of bonds to the value of nearly a quarter of a million dollars on the 12th of December, 1866, is being continued be-fore the Chemung county Court of Oyer and Ter-miner at Elmira, and the developments are very in-

the robbery, but who has now "peached" on Noble and Knapp, came to his stable, hired a horse and wagon, and employed witness to drive him to the Mansion House; Grimn was drunk and displayed a large amount of bonds: two weeks afterwards witness took him to Noble's house at Einfra; saw there Elizabeth Glichrist, and ten days afterwards went there with Grimn again; Glichrist sald Noblek (Glic were not at home

witness was cross-examined at great length, but his direct testimony was not shaken. In regard to his own antecedents cross-testified in answer to questions—I drove the omnibus for Slater five years ago and was married; I had \$500 or \$600 then; I quit and went to California, "tayed six weeks and came here in a short time and went into the livery business and the state of the stat

nees; put in \$3,000; don't know that the United States mail was robbed while I was there; I made my statung sambling; won \$1,000 in gold in one night, when gold was worth \$2 40; I saw a man named flearry Hill, in California, and his brother; they were not arrested for robbing the mail; I went to California to make money, and had some luck and came back; bought a house and lot for \$1,500 on my return to Elmira; I had no stated time to remain there in California; I was arrested about the mail robbery and made no disclosures about it; I don't know a man named Warren Hudson; never gave an account of the mail robbery i heard Henry Hill was arrested after he came home with, me; I stopped in Syracuse on my way home; I attended no examination of Henry Hill; I lived in One ndage county; was under arrest; a, man and I had trouble and I was arrested; I was never arrested for stealing apoons; knew Thomas Davis, and he entered a complaint against me for stealing a head stall, and fined five dollars; I was arrested for slapping a man in Elmira and fined; I was tried before King for assassit and battery once and fined sixty dollars; an irishman entered the complaint; no one was arrested with me; I used no pistol; I went to the room at the Mansion House with Griffin and the woman, and stayed ten minutes or so; Dan never gave me a horse; I bought a horse of him and paid him \$140 for it; when I went to New York; I do not remember studing in the presence of Sheriff Gregg and Pickering that they could not convict Dan, for he had bought up all the liquor shops in New York; Royal Insurance Company paid me for going to New York the first time, and the next time share the was a prize fight got up in my barn between a couple of niggers.

Orris Danks was cross-examined and testified that he was a porter at the Rathun House. Witness corroborated the dirrect testimony of Cross in regard to Griffin's visits to Cross' livery stables, and the display and boats of Griffin about the amount of bonds he had.

Danks also was cross-examined at gre he had beat Griffin out of \$1,500, and might as well have beat him out of the \$6,600 in bonds which Dan wouldn't have anything to do with; I repeated this first in Hart's office: Dan asked me if I knew anything about the matter and if I was willing to make a statement of what I knew, and I sand yes, but did not tell him what I knew; it was arrested in Buffalo for assault and battery once and drunk and disorderly twice.

not tell nim what I knew; was arrested in Bunau for assault and battery once and drunk and disorderly twice.

John Moran was next examined and testified—I reside in New York city; I take charge of all prisoners to convey them to Sing Sing; have been a hackman, and was in the spring of 1867; knew John Tierny; he came to me at that time and wanted to hire a hack, and he and a lady wanted to go up town; I drove the lady to 128th street and drove under the shed; in an hour he came and she handed him a package, and he went off and was gone fifteen minntes, and came back and got 10. and I drove back to the corner of Houston street; this was March 23, 1867; I did not know the lady; he paid me in the Revere House and told me who the woman was.

This witness, upon being cross-examined, went into the subject of his own antecedents, but nothing was elicited that m any way affected his testimony.

PESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

ESUMPTION OF SPECE PAYMERTS.

Lecture by V. B. Denslow.

The last of the series of free lectures, delivered under the anspices of the Cooper Union, on "Social and Political Science," was given last night, at Cooper Institute, on "The Resumption of Specie Payments," by Mr. Van Buren Denslow, one of the editors of the Tribune. Peter Cooper presided. The hall was not more than one-fourth filled. The lecturer said that the question of a return to specie payments was historically a new one. No government, under similar circumstances, he said, had ever resumed specie payments. The speaker defined what is meant as currency. Under this head is included not only what is known as currency proper, but the government bonds as well, and all evidences of private debt; also bank checks and certificates of deposit. Here the lecturer litializated, by means of an ingenious diagram, the volume of the national currency, showing what proportion of it is in bonds, what in legal tenders, what in private evidences of indebtedness. The value of the whole, it was shown, depended upon the value of the whole, it was shown, depended upon the value of the bonds. The nominal interest on these bonds is six per cenf, but the real interest is eight and two-thirds per cent. We are paying six dollars in gold for seventy-eight dollars, as our credit stands today. Our national credit being as much involved in the greenbacks as in the bonds, they both stand at the same commercial value, the bonds being higher than the greenbacks only by the amount of the interest. The next question considered by the speaker was the cause of the difference in value between gold and paper. It is not because gold is dearer in the United States than in Europe: if it were so it would come from Europe here; but it goes from this country to Europe. The cause of this difference is an admitted to the increase of the volume and the decrease of the value of the paper currency. The cause of this difference in value between gold and the transfer his assumed that if gold were at

FINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

BROOKLYN CITY.

Before Surrogate V ate Veeder. Zumbrod, The wits of Frederick W. Zumbrod, Martin Bennett, Haga Washington, George Parquell, Sarah Davidson and Charles Ludiam, all of Brooklyn, were proved during the past week. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of William Datton, Victor Vorra, Patrick Gill, Cornelius Savage, John Mackenzie. Terence O'Nell, John G. Ditta and George W. Ross, all of Brooklin.

Letters of guardianship of John Thompson were granted to Catharine Campbell; of Joseph J. Harrison to Raibh Dawson; of Minnie E. Archer to John J. Valk, and of Ann McGough to Ann McGough.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Caime.—During the past week the police Brooklyn have had 310 prisoners before the bijustice. HELD FOR THE GRAND JURY.—Michael Ma

given a witness \$150 to leave the city.

FOUNDLING.—Last evening a female infant, aged about two weeks, was left in the ferry house at the foot of Broadway, E. D. The infant was taken to the Fourth street station house and the Superintendent or the Foor notified.

Run Ovan.—Richard Duniap, a boy nine years old.

ent or the Poor notified.

RUN OVER.—Richard Duniap, a boy nine years old, way-run over in Hamilton avenue yesterday by i farmer's wagon and severely injured. The driver of the team did not stop to ascertain the extent of the boy's injuries, but drove rapidly away. The boy wataken to the Long Island College Hospital.

THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS.—The Board of Assessors met yesterday, when the residents of Nostrand avenue sent in a remonstrance against the manner in which that avenue had been graded and paved. They say it is in a worse condition at the present time than it was before the work was commenced.

ATEMPTED SUICIDE.—About half-past nine o'clock last night a German boy named Albert Koch, fourteen years of age, shot himself in the abdomen with the intention of committing suicide. The wound inflicted is a serious one. The boy resided in Smith street. E. B. He was sent to the City Hospital. The rash youth gives no reason for his action.

PHLONIOUS ASSAULT.—On Thursday evening last Charles Grundlack, proprietor of a liquor store in Mecker avenue, was assaulted with a club by a man named Healy. Grundlack's injuries proved to be so serious that Coroner Whitehill took his ante-mortem statement yesterday and caused Healy's arrest. The injured man, it is believed, will recover, although he gelares himself to be in a dying condition.

Av Excise Case.—Yesterday George Hornung, a liquor dealer, doing business at 50 Main street. Was

violated the excise law by selling liquor on the 7th inst. Mrs. Wilson testified to having pu ten cents' worth of brandy for medical us day in question from the bartender, and as she was about leaving the house with it was seized by officer Carrougher, of the Porty-second precinct, and compelled by him to make a complaint against Hornung. Two other witnesses testified that Mrs. Wilson had told them that the officer was to give her five dollars for making the complaint. The case was dismissed.

ALLEGED CASE OF MALPRACTICE IN WILLIAMSBURG.

Body-Post Mortem Examination.
A day or two ago Coroner Whitehill received th

following anonymous communication:

"Wednesday, March 9, 1809.

"SIR—There was a German woman named flu mike, or Hennigen, died at No. 188 Meserole stree near Bushwick avenue, on Wednesday, Februa 24. and buried the following Saturday. The was no doctor tending her. There was a cig maker visited her and gave her an emetic ever morning and a cathartic every evening steady if five weeks. This clair una also gave a barial ee tificate (by what right I don't understand). The name of the cigarmaker is Schaick. Heshives if First street, between Grand and South First. The Schaick knows nothing of medicine whatever; held not even know what was the matter with the woman. He can't write. Had to go to undertaker to get a certificate and get somebody to fill it out folim. For further information I refer you to Murr, No. 82 Broadway, Williamsburg."

Acting upon the above information Coroner Whit is avoited at the editor of the Board of Health will armite at the editor of the Board of Health will armite at the editor of the Board of Health will armite at the editor of the Board of Health will armite at the editor of the Board of Health will armite at the editor of the Board of Health will armite at the editor of the Board of Health will armite at the editor of the editor of the editor of the editor of the Board of Health will armite at the editor of the

In this certificate the cause of death was salu to consumption.
Yesterday Coroner Whitehill caused the body to be exhumed, and last evening Dr. Joseph Creamer conducted a post mortem examination, when it was found that death resulted from pleurisy with emaion. An ovarian tumor weighing three pounds was found in the abdonen of deceased, the lungs were in a healthy state, and no indications of consumption were noticed.

The deceased lady was fifty-two years of age. She leaves a family. Her cidest son informed the Coroner that she frequently declared that she would sooner die than take Schaick's medicine. The investigation will be continued.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL-THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIRES. Despite the deteriorating influence of the trashy concert boards the symphony solrees of this admir-able conductor and musician have during this sea-son secured a large number of patrons and on all occasions a very encouraging audience. The hall was pretty well crowded last night. The programme was something out of the beaten track, comprising a suite in canon form by Grimm, a young German composer of the present day; an eight part motet by Bach, sung by the Mendelssohn Union; a symphony by Max Bruch; a chorus, "Gypsy Life," by Schumann, and the magnificent overture by Tannhauser. The suite has been played before by Mr. Thomas, but never with such effect as last night. The string quartet in which he himself took part was tumulinously encored. There is hardly another composition of the present day in which the strings are so charmingly brought out. The chorus and orchestra showed thorough training and artistic appreciation of the composer's ideas in every piece. The wonderful counterpoint of the motet in its full, ever-changing measures received that attention and precision at the hands of the large array of artists which is seidom heard at present in the concert hall. The last symphony soirce takes place on the 3d of April. Thomas' concert to night will introduce Miss Hode and Mr. Arnold, with his inmitable orchestra.

The regular Sunday concerts will be given this evening at Steinway and Irving halls.

Fisk. Jr.'s, opera bouffers operate in Washington.

this week.

The "White Fawn" and the "Ku Klux Klan" are keeping company at the Louisville Opera House.

The "Fairy Talisman," a new spectacular drama will be produced to morrow evening for the first time in Detroit.

Miss Ada Webb unished a very successful engage

Miss Ada Webb linished a very successful engagement in Cincinnati last evening.

"School" will be produce d for the first time in this city at Wallack's theatre to-morrow evening.

"School" still keeps possession of the boards at two of the Chicago theatres.

"School" still keeps at Selwyn's, Boaton.

Miss Laura Keene is preparing to play "School" in Washington.

Miss Kate Rance, formerty of Wallack's, appears at the Lyceum, Toronto, to-morrow evening.

The "Octoroon" will be the sensation this week in Worcester, Mass.

Mrs. George C. Howard introduced the appreciative Newarkers to the "Octoroon" last night.

Rip Van Winkle Jefferson opens in Pittsburg to-morrow night.

The Hanlon Brothers will do their break-neck acts in Wilmington, N. C., to-morrow night.

Bind Tomb thumbs the keys of the planoforte on Thursday evening in Baltimore.

Fanny Janauschet personates Marie Stuart to-morrow evening in Palladelphia.

Mrs. Lander opens to-morrow night in New Orleans.

The Worrell Sisters were serenaged in St. Louis on

morrow evening in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Lander opens to morrow night in New Orleans.

The Worroll Sisters were serenated in St. Louis on Thursday.

Heas' Chicago burlesque troupe, of which Miss Fanny Stockfon is a member, opens to morrow evening at the Chestnut, Philadelphia.

Fanny B. Price will delight the citizens of Cincinnati this week with "Foul Play."

Miss Jean Hosmer, the tragedienne, commences an engagement this week in St. Louis.

The committee of the Cuban Ladies' Association yesterday visited the artists who appeared at their late concert for the benefit of the sick and wounded patriots. They purpose giving another concert shortly

Mrs. John Wood has leased the St. James theatre, London, for twenty-one years, and has paid the rentai in advance. The theatre will open next October with a strong company from the English and American theatres.

"La Vie Parisienne" (Life in Paris) is in active rehearsal at the Theatre Français, and will be produced for the first time in this country on Easter Monday, under the able management of Mr. Gras. In the meantime the company belonging to this theatre will amuse our country cousins in Albany, Troy, Rochester and Burnale with unadulterated opens bough. They open in Troy to-morrow evening with "Genevice."

The Press of Vienna has received a telegram free Copenhagen announcing that the sale of the Danis colonies in the West Indies to the United States may be considered as definitively terminated.